Nippon Times

No. 16,668 | (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1945 | Price 35 Sen

JAPAN LODGES PROTEST OVER USE OF NEW BOMB

Contrary to International Law On Warfare, Declares Strong Note Sent Washington

A formal protest against the use of the new type bomb was submitted by the Japanese Government to the Government of the United States through the Swiss Government on Friday. The Japanese Government also instructed Shunichi Kase, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, to explain the said protest to the International Red Cross Committee.

A translation of the official protest on the use of the new type bomb follows:

"On August 6, an American plane dropped a new type bomb in the city area of Hiroshima and instantly killed and wounded many citizens and destroyed a major portion of the city. The city of Hiroshima is a common ordinary urban community without any particular military defense facilities and as a whole does not possess any characteristics which can be called military objective.

"In his statement respecting the said bombing, President Truman said that the United States must destroy docks, factories and transportation facilities, but as the said bomb is dropped by parachute and explodes in the air, it has its explosive effect over a very vast area, and it is technically impossible to restrict its effects to such a specified objective, it is very clear. The efficiency of this bomb is already known to the American side.

"By the actual damage done, the area which has been hit extends over a wide area. The persons within that area were killed or wounded by the vacuum caused and the heat eradiating from the bombs, whether they were combatants or noncombatants, men or, women, old or young. The scope of the damage done was general as well as great. Moreover, by individual cases of damage done, it was unprecedentedly cruel.

"A combatant has no right to use indiscriminately means of doing harm to the enemy. He ought not to use weapons, missiles, or other substances which will give pain to others unnecessarily. These are the fundamental principles of international law. This is the reason why these principles are set forth in Articles 22 and 23 of the regulations concerning laws and customs of land fighting in the document attached to the treaty concerning the laws and customs of fighting on the land.

"The American Government has stated on more than one occasion since outbreak of the war that as the use of poison gas or of any inhuman means of warfare is regarded as illegitimate by public opinion in civilized society, it would not use these means unless the other party did the same. The bomb which has been used by America is far more inhuman than poison-gas and other weapons whose use is prohibited because they cause harm indiscriminately and because they are cruel.

America, in disregard of international law and the fundamental principles of humanity, has bombed various cities and towns over a wide field in Japan, and have killed numerous old persons, children, and women. It has demolished and burned shrines, temples, school buildings, hospitals, and houses in general. It has now committed a sin against the culture of the human race by using a bomb which harms more indiscriminately and is more cruel than any weapon or missile which has been used in the past.

"The Japanese Government under its name and under the name of the entire human race and of civilization hereby accuses the American Government. At the same time it strongly demands that America refrain from using such inhuman weapons."

PARTIES DECIDE MERGER

Negotiations Between Gokoku Doshikai, Seijikai Successful

The Gokoku Doshikai, a negotiating body of the House of Representatives, called a meeting of its members at 1:30 p.m. on August 9 to discuss its proposed merger with the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai.

Hiroya Ino, President of the party, opened the meeting with a report on the negotiations he and several other members had been conducting with the leaders of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai.

After a debate on the attitude of the party toward the proposed merger, the meeting decided to accept the proposal, in view of the situation with which the country is confronted.

Vatican Press Hits American Employment Of New Type Bomb

The official Vatican press office commenting on the American new-type bomb first used on Hiroshima declared on Thursday that the "use of the bomb in Japan has created an unfavorable impression on the Vatican," it is disclosed in a Rome dispatch reaching Zurich. The Vatican City newspaper Osservatore Romano published brief news reports of President Trumen's announcement of the bombing and in an editorial pointed out that the great Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci destroyed his plans for a submarine because he feared man would apply it to ruin civilization adding "mankind did not think as did Leonardo." The editorial added, "This incredible destructive instrument remains a temptation for posterity."

WAR CRIMINAL TRIAL PROCEDURE IS DECIDED

Agreement for Establishment of Military Tribunal Signed In London

Europe's major war criminals are to be tried before the International Military Tribunal with the permanent seat in Berlin, it was announced in London on August 8, according to a report reaching Stockholm. Agreement for the establishment of the tribunal was signed in London on Thursday by representatives of Britain, United States, Russia and France, the report said. The tribunal will consist of four members representing each country and the first trial will be held at Nuremberg.

Agreement on the procedure in the trial of the European Axis war criminals signed on Wednesday by representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia and France provides that conspiring to wage war of aggression or participation in such conspiracy is itself a war crime aside from such crimes as murder, brutal treatment of prisoners of war or civilians, wanton destruction of towns and plunder of private property.

The permanent seat of the court will be in Berlin and the first trial will be conducted in Nuernburg and subsequent trials at places chosen by the court. Decisions are to be made by majority vote and in case the court is equally divided the vote of the President will be decisive.

Article six lists the crimes "for which there shall be individual responsibility" as follows: (a) Crimes against peace: namely planning, preparation and initiation of waging of war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances or participation in common plan of conspiracy for accomplishment of any of the foregoing.

(b) War crimes: Namely violations of laws of customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of the civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages or devastation not justified by military necessity.

(c) Crimes against humanity: namely murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population before or during war or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in the execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the tribunal whether or not in violation of domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Article six also provides that "leaders, organizers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formation or execution of a common plan of conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any persons in the execution of such plan."

Ten German leaders have been listed as defendants in the first international war crimes trial to be held in Nuremberg next month, according to a Domei report from Frankfort-on-Main on August 9.

They are Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Franz von Papen, Alfred Rosenberg, Willhelm Keitel, Robert Ley, Julius Streicher, Arthur Seyss Inquart and Gustav Jodl.

MOSCOW MEET WILL FAIL TO END CHIANG'S WORRIES

Actual Stabilization of Soviet-Chungking Relations Cannot Be Expected

As the second Stalin-Soong conference was opened as a result of the proposal made by President Truman at the Potsdam Conference, and because of the general understanding reached at the first conference, there is much possibility that a general agreement regulating Soviet-Chungking relations will be arrived at, says, a special dispatch from Canton to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The main aim of T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, is to stabilize Soviet-Chungking relations, as a prerequisite for the smooth operation of the Foreign Ministers' Council of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and Chungking.

But it is observed that even though the present Moscow conference ends with a diplomatic success for Chungking, it will not become a direct influence to solve the Chungking-Yenan controversy. According to information available, since the development of the Shensi incident, Chiang Kai-shek is said to have submitted the following three demands to Yenan.

1. Suspension of the convokation of the Congress of Representatives of the People in the Liberated Area.
2. Negotiations concerning the troops of the 18th Army Corps in North China.
3. Immediate suspension of the advance of the Yenan Army in South China.

Thus, while the Chungking regime is eager to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, it is maintaining a strong attitude against Yenan. Therefore it seems that Chungking is intending to continue its strong policy against Yenan, obtaining a certain promise in this respect from the United States.

Yenan had already bitterly denounced the Chungking Kuomintang at the Seventh National Congress, and giving up its former policy of devoting its entire activity to rural districts, avoiding cities and towns which are the foundation of the Kuomintang because of the united front against Japan, it has now started to direct its movement to cities and towns. As the reason for this change of policy, the Ta Chung-po, Yenan's organ, said:

"The Seventh National Congress of Yenan was a revolutionary meeting as far as its policy toward the Kuomintang is concerned. Our work in rural villages, uniting the anti-Japanese resistance movement and the farmers, and the national movement and farmers, has been completed after eight years of hard work. We must now go one step ahead and smash the despotic influence of the Kuomintang in towns and cities. Only by liberating the working people from the bondage of the Kuomintang through a vast labor movement and an extensive mass movement by the people in cities and towns, can the new democratic China, proposed by Mao Tse-tung, be realized."

It is to be noted as a very significant development that Yenan is giving up its former ideological communistic principle, and challenging the Kuomintang is devoting its entire efforts to gain the support of the masses. Since the conclusion of the European War, the Soviet's power has increased, while the influence of the United States which is backing Chungking has weakened. Thus, Yenan is now openly challenging Chungking because it is assured of the support of the Soviet Union and thus does not fear a frontal collision with the Kuomintang for the sake of the unification of Communistic China.

Despite the success of the Kuomintang army in Shensi Province, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army are holding the central region of Hunan Province and are gradually gaining political and economic power. Moreover, a connection with the Yenan forces in South China has already been effected, thus forming a line running through North, Central and South China destined to be an artery for the unification of Communist China.

The only political measure the Chungking Kuomintang can adopt in this crisis is a strong policy to meet armed forces with armed force. Chiang Kai-shek sent Soong to Moscow, and internally is following the policy of Kuomintang-Communist cooperation, being eager to solve the Yenan problem fundamentally before the end of the present war.

The curtain is about to rise on a tragic death battle, at the sacrifice of the Chinese public, between Yenan and the Kuomintang. Even if the Stalin-Soong conference at Moscow succeeds in stabilizing Soviet-Chungking relations in the diplomatic field, it will be impossible to solve the fundamental problems harassing the Chungking regime. In this sense, it cannot be expected that the stabilization of Chungking-Moscow relations will actually be brought about at the present Stalin-Soong conference.

Cycle Tractors to End Transport Shortage May Save Europe From Cold and Starvation

One of the grimmest winters in history is facing Europe, writes Jon Kimche, Reuter correspondent, in his report from London received in Lisbon on August 8.

"Nine thousand men and women pedalling cycle tractors may be one of the means to avert widespread death through cold and starvation," Kimche says. Continuing, he writes, "The new British Cabinet is considering a series of reports on the condition of Europe, prepared by British and American civil servants, which are couched in language of 'unprecedented gravity.'

"One of the suggestions is mass production of cycle tractors to help overcome the acute shortage of coal and transport facilities—the crux of the problem.

"A cycle tractor would be streamlined with men seated in it, cycling as if on a bicycle. It would be a substitute for coal-driven locomotives and fuel driven motors.

"This method would not only utilize the unused energy of millions of unemployed men in Europe but also make great savings in the use of coal. The muscle power available in Europe today is estimated at eight times as great as all the other forms of power.

"The plan, it is believed, is still in the early stage, but quick execution is thought possible by those who have prepared it.

"Other passages in the reports are 'tens of thousands of people will almost certainly riot because the authorities cannot enable them to get the vital necessities of life,' and 'Unless immediate and drastic steps are taken, there will occur in northwestern Europe and the Mediterranean area next winter a coal famine of such severity as to destroy all semblance of law and order'."

Hard Winter in Europe

The warning that the winter ahead in Europe may be "one of the grimmest in history" was made by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the UNRRA, on Wednesday in recommending a new levy of $16,906,000 upon the participating nations, it is disclosed in an AP dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The report from London said that Lehman solemnly told the delegates of 43 member nations that the UNRRA would have only $175,000,000 uncommitted by the end of the year and declared that unless the contributing countries supplement their aid, "the name of the United Nations will be a mockery in Europe this winter."

Lehman also said, according to the report, 'that chances of any meat shipments from the United States to liberated Europe before October 1 were "remote."

SUN FO SEES DIFFICULTY OF SOLVING YENAN RIFT

Head of Chungking Legislative Yuan Suggests Creation Of Coalition Regime

Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Chungking Legislative Yuan, told a United Press correspondent on August 4 that he saw no way of solving the difficulty between Chungking and Yenan except by setting up a coalition regime based on the two governments, according to a Canton dispatch of August 9 to Domei quoting a Chungking report.

The correspondent called on the Chungking official in order to acquaint himself with the official's thoughts on the dispute between the two regimes.

Dr. Sun's remarks to the correspondent follow:

"The clash between the armies of Chungking and Yenan is little better than a local skirmish. The fighting proceeding northwest of Sian, is a fight between the order maintenance armies of the two regimes.

"Chungking proposed to Yenan that its army should be allowed to pass the border districts after the Yenan army. But Yenan declined.

"The only way of disposing of the Chungking-Yenan question is by the establishment of a coalition regime under a properly conducted plebiscite. But I am afraid this will be impossible of realization for some time after the war is over."

"Trouble is bound to develop if Chungking should attempt to recover the territory both south and north of the Yangtze River. There is no way of ending the situation except by political negotiation."

Truman Sees Stimson

President Truman on Thursday morning summoned Secretary of War Henry Stimson to the White House arousing speculation as to the possibility of fresh significant developments, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon. Stimson cancelled his scheduled press conference to meet the President. Julius Krug, Chief of the War Production Board, John Snyder, Director of War Mobilization, and Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, were also summoned to the White House.

Stone Succeeds Chennault

According to a Chungking report of August 9 received in Lisbon, Major General Charles B. Stone has been appointed the new Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Force in China succeeding Major General Claire Chennault, who recently resigned, according to an announcement released today by Lieutenant General George Stratemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Air Forces in China.

Tommies Leaving Italy

According to a London report of August 9 received in Stockholm, about 50,000 British soldiers in the Italian front will be coming home during this month.

TITO SURE OF GETTING DEMANDS AT PEACE TALKS

Wants Reparations for Damage Done by German-Italian Occupation

Marshal Tito addressing the National Liberation Council in Belgrade on Thursday said that owing to the great sacrifices Yugoslavia made during the war, "We firmly believe our just demands at the peace conference will not be rejected," it is disclosed in a Belgrade report reaching Zurich.

Tito did not specify the demands, but in reviewing the damage inflicted on Yugoslavia by German-Italian occupation, declared it would be made good by reparations. Part of this, he said, must fall on Italy "which robbed and pillaged large parts of Yugoslavia."

Regarding King Peter's announcement repudiating the Regents, legal experts in Belgrade point out, the report added, that the King has no legal right to make any such decision. They say that when the King signed the agreement with Dr. Subasitch and Tito, all his powers immediately passed into the hands of the Regent who alone can act in his name.

King Peter was not the only signatory to the agreement and therefore be cannot annul it without the consent of the other signatories, it is stated.

British Laborites Win Again

Britain's Labor Government increased its strength in the House of Commons to 389 members on Thursday when a Labor candidate won the central Hull seat, according to a Reuter report reaching Stockholm. The election at central Hull had been postponed owing to the death of the Labor candidate, the report said.

British Cabinet Meets

An urgent meeting of the British Cabinet with the presence of all Cabinet members was held on August 7. Leading members of the British army and navy forces were also present at the conference, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 8 reported, quoting a London report.

Closer Ties With USSR

According to a Moscow report of August 9 received in Stockholm, the renewed Chungking-Russian conversations which began in the Soviet capital last night between Premier Stalin and Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, were officially described as having for their objective the improvement of relations between the two Governments.

Benes Urges Free Elections

According to a Prague report of August 9 received in Berne, Czechoslovak President Edouard Benes has urged for free elections this autumn because he states that "the time has come for the Czechoslovak Parliament to control the Government." The new Parliament will consider the question of the Constitution and choose the President.

TOTAL WARTIME EFFORT ASKED JAPANESE NATION

Overcoming of Present Crisis to Defend National Polity Urged by Shimomura

With the use of a new-type bomb by the enemy and the unilateral declaration of war by the Soviet Union, Hiroshi Shimomura, President of the Board of Information, urged the 100,000,000 people of the Empire to exert further their total efforts for protection of Japan's national polity, in his talk given at 4:30 p.m. Friday afternoon.

"The enemy's air raid upon Japan proper has recently become particularly fierce, as he is prepares for a landing operation on Japan Proper. Such enemy operations, Our Land, Sea and Air Forces are smashing their efforts everywhere. We are ready to crush the enemy at one stroke with the spirit of the whole fighting forces being the same as that of the Special Attack Corps.

"In the meanwhile, the people are bearing up well under the attacks and raids of the barbaric enemy, and are advancing bravely with the spirit of serving the Empire. Our enemy has began to use a newly invented bomb, and is causing to innocent women, children and the aged most cruel casualties never before seen in human history.

"Then on August 9, the Soviet Union which had been in neutral relation with us joined the enemy rank and after making an unilateral declaration commenced to attack us. Our Forces have readily met the Soviet offensive, and will not allow their further advance.

"Yet we must recognize that the worst condition has now come. For defending the final line, for protecting the national polity and the honor of our race, the Government is exerting utmost efforts, and at the same time, expects that the people will also overcome the present difficulty to protect the polity of the Empire."

BALIK PAPAN ENEMY HIT

Loses 30 Per Cent of Strength At Hands of Japanese

Invaders Hit Hard

By M. MATSUBAYASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT, August 9.—Due to the systematic shock attacks made by the Japanese on the Balik Papan front, the invaders have lost 30 per cent of their entire strength in the period of a little over one month since they landed on July 1.

All that the enemy forces have achieved has been to occupy a section of Balik Papan City and the Manggar and Singan airfields. Recently, they have been attempting to force an advance along the Samarinda Road under the protection of planes and artillery fire, but they have been brought to a dead halt by the powerful counteraction of the Japanese.

Along the entire front, the Japanese are dealing crippling blows to the enemy in fierce shock attacks. A shock attack unit attacked two enemy trucks laden with 70 troops on the road between Sunbogia and Manggar in broad daylight on August 5 and annihilated them.

On August 4, some enemy troops in the Tontan area launched an attack but they were repulsed in a the Japanese counterattack.

Meanwhile, powerful Japanese raiding parties are disturbing the rear of the enemy forces. On July 29 and 30, large fires caused by these raiding parties were observed covering the entire area from Sangasanga to the Second Airfield.

On the two days of August 4 and 5, the Japanese accounted for 157 enemy troops killed or wounded besides blasting five trucks.

Fleeing Enemy Blasted

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, August 8.—From the night of August 4 to the following day, the enemy's plans in the Balik Papan area were smashed in Japanese counteractions.

Japanese shock attack units, active in the Manggar Road area, blasted two truckloads of enemy soldiers fleeing from this section, while through the operation of shock attack units which infiltrated far into the enemy rear positions, fires were caused at the airfield near Sangasan and for several days from the end of July explosions were continuously heard.

In the two sections, about 100 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and over two trucks blown up.

Tutoring Institute Set For the Crown Prince; Grand Steward Named

Deciding to open the Crown Prince Tutoring Institute and establish the Crown Prince's Household, the Imperial Household Department announced on Friday the appointment of Baron Shigeto Hozumi as Grand Steward and concurrently Grand Chamberlain to the Crown Prince.

CHIBA, IBARAKI SECTORS RAIDED BY 180 PLANES

100 B-29's, 50 P-51's Bomb Factory Zone in Tokyo in Daylight Attack

About 180 ship-based planes from the enemy task force invaded the Chiba and Ibaraki areas from the sea in the east, between about 6 a.m. and about 9 a.m. on August 10 and attacked principally airfields and military establishments in the Boso Peninsula and in the neighborhood of Kasumigaura, the Headquarters of the Yokosuka Naval Station stated in its communique at 11:40 a.m. on August 10.

The communique, furthermore, added that about 100 B-29's and about 50 P-51's from southern bases following the attack by the abovementioned ship-based planes invaded from the direction of Suruga Bay about 9:20 a.m. and dropped bombs on a factory area northeast of the Metropolis. The raiders stayed for about an hour.

It said that some damage was caused to military establishments and the factory area.

B-29's Bomb Amagasaki

The Osaka Defense Board, within the jurisdiction of the command of the Central Army District, issued the following communique at 10 a.m. on August 10:

1. About 100 B-29's invaded from the Kii Channel after about 11:40 p.m. on August 9. The main force went south along the coast of Tokushima Prefecture and dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Amagasaki. A part went north along the western coast of Wakayama and bombed the neighborhood of Minakata in the city of Kainan and several other places on the course. Then they went by way of Nara Prefecture and escaped to the south from Kumano Sea.

2. Some damage was caused on our side. War results known by 10 a.m. on August 10 were eight planes shot down and damaged.

Ominato Area Raided

The Ominato Defense Board issued the following communique at 3 p.m. on August 9:

1. A total of about 200 ship-based planes from the enemy task force including aircraft carriers and battleships, attacked the Hachinoye, Misawa and Ominato areas on three occasions from 5:40 a.m. till 3 p.m. and bombed and machine-gunned various bases and vessels.

2. More than 10 enemy planes were shot down and damaged in the Ominato area. The damage on our side was exceedingly slight.

More Areas Raided

Five waves of ship-based planes from the enemys task force penetrated the mainland from the neighborhood of Choshi south of Kashima Sea on August 10.

The first wave, made up of about 40 planes, came at 6:04 a.m. and stayed till 6:30 a.m.; the second, consisting of about 40 planes, came at 6:20 a.m. and stayed till 6:50 a.m.; the third, made up of about 40, came at 7 a.m. and stayed till 7:20 a.m.; the fourth, made up of about 40, came at 7:30 a.m. and stayed till 8:15 a.m. and the fifth and last, made up of about 20, came at 8:25 a.m. and stayed till 8:45 a.m.

The raiders operated over the Southern Ibaraki area, over the Boso Peninsula, and in the Yokosuka area. They mostly machine-gunned and bombed airfields and streets.

Hillman Welcomes Kusnetzov

At a welcome rally held for Vasily Kusnetzov, Chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet Labor Union, at the Carnegie Hall, New York, on August 8, Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the Political Movement of the CIO, made the following address in regard to the cooperative structure of the international labor movement, a New York dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon reported on August 9: "A federation of labor unions of the world will at last be formed in September. The headquarters of the proposed federation will be established in Paris. It is planned to establish an international cooperative structure of labor unions for the maintenance of the world peace in the future."

NIPPON AIR FORCE HITS INVADER'S TASK FORCE

Large Vessel Damaged—Clashes With Soviets Also Revealed by Imperial Headquarters

The damaging of a large-size vessel belonging to the enemy task force in the waters east of Miyagi Prefecture by the Japanese Air Force and clashes with Soviet forces in various war areas were announced by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 3:20 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
3:20 p.m. August 10

"Chief developments in the war situation in varous areas yesterday, August 9, follow:

"1. A part of Our Air Force attacked the enemy task force in the waters east of Miyagi Prefecture on the afternoon of the day, and in addition to damaging and setting afire a large-sized vessel for certain, it achieved considerable war results.

"2. The Soviet army in the areas of the eastern and western sections of the border between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union has since been gradually increasing its strength. On the afternoon of the day a part of it invaded the neighborhood of Chiko on the northern Manchoukuo-Soviet border, the area west of Solun in Outer Mongolia and the neighborhood of Keiko in North Chosen. The Japanese Unit on the spot met the enemy and fighting is proceeding.

"3. Our Convoy Unit while navigating east of North Chosen, joined battle with about 80 planes of the Soviet army on the afternoon of the day and shot down 14 of them. There was no damage on our side.

"4. A part of the Soviet army in the area of the border of Karafuto commenced an attack upon us on the afternoon of the day."

Raid Manchoukuo, Chosen

About 10 minutes after midnight of August 8, Soviet troops crossed the Manchoukuo border from the east and the west, and Soviet planes raided various points in Manchoukuo and Chosen.

The Soviet forces started to cross the eastern frontier line at several points extending from south of Hunchun to Hutao, and the western frontier at Manchouli and the neighborhood of Sanho. The Soviet air forces simultaneously in small formations raided Hailar, Chiamuscu, Harbin and Kirin, as well as Rashin and Yenzan in Chosen.

Japanese Forces at those places in cooperation with the Manchoukuo Army are on the defensive and engaging the Soviet troops that unlawfully crossed the border line. Fierce fighting is now developing.

Defense Law Proclaimed

Against the unlawful challenge of war by the Soviet Union, the Manchoukuo Government proclaimed the defense law for the entire country at 4 a.m. on Thursday.

A special Cabinet session at 9 a.m., announced the determination to smash the Red Army, by speedy manifestation of fighting strength and perfecting the united front of the officials and people, according to a Domei report from Hsinking.

Envoy Sato Detained

Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato to Moscow, Japanese Embassy staff and newspaper correspondents were detained at the Japanese Embassy on August 9, according to a Domei report from Stockholm, quoting a Tass dispatch from Moscow.

Malik Delivers Note

Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, called on Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at 11:15 a.m. Friday, and handed him the formal declaration of war against Japan by the Soviet Union.

3 Ambassadors Notified

Inviting British Ambassador to Moscow Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and the Chungking Ambassador Fu Ping-chang to call on him Wednesday evening, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov notified them that the Soviet Government would enter a state of war with Japan on August 9, according to a Domei report from Stockholm, relaying a Moscow dispatch.

Wedemeyer Sees Russians

According to a Chungking report of August 9 received in Lisbon, Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, conferred on Thursday with Russian military leaders in Chungking.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLASH WITH SOVIETS INEVITABLE

Joint Front Against Moscow Will Be Formed Sooner Or Later, Baldwin Avers

A joint British-American front against the Soviets will be necessarily formed, sooner or later, declared Hanson Baldwin in the New York Times recently, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

"It must be absolutely avoided to have the difference now existing in measures and methods among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union develop into a fundamental clash, but their confrontation in fundamental strategy has much possibility of turning to an open collision in the near future." he said.

"The means and methods adopted by the Soviets in Eastern Europe are for a lawful object of securing the guarantee of the safety of the Soviet Union, but the methods used by the country toward other nations are fantastic, invasive, lacking in flexibility and giving no time to consider. Within the United States, a voice criticizing the Soviet Union is heard, but when the American public fully knows the Soviet intention, the hostile voice will ever increase. The Soviets are realistic, and therefore, in dealing with them, the United States must also become realistic.

"For instance, if the Soviet Union does not permit American military officers or newspapermen to inspect Soviet factories, and travel in Eastern Europe, there is no reason whatever that the United States must give every facility to Soviet representatives. Therefore, it is necessary for the United States to cooperate with the Soviet Union for her own sake as well as for the whole world. To cooperate with the Soviet Union does not mean that we must always yield to her. It goes without saying that to go with the Soviet Union does not mean the establishment of a 'defense line' against the country or the formation of a bloc against her in consultation with other nations. Nor does it mean that all American measures and aims must be completely combined and lost in those of Britain. The cooperation with the Soviets must result in playing a role of mediating in Anglo-Soviet relations. The development at the recent San Francisco Conference and particularly the American repercussion to the arbitrary policy of the Soviets have given an impression that the United States and Britain are forming a joint front against the Soviet Union.

Doesn't Coincide With Facts

"Such an impression does not coincide with actual facts, strictly speaking, but impression does as much evil as a fact. If the confrontation in methods among the United States and Britain and the Soviets were ever to develop to a fundamental strategic collision, it cannot be said that there will not be formed a joint front against the Soviet Union by the United States and Britain. But that is the 'final defense front' after all other steps have failed.

"If a joint front is immediately formed by the United States and Britain against the Soviet Union, it would only incite Soviet suspicion, and further encourage the enforcement of her arbitrary policy depending solely on her own strength. This method would reduce the friction with the Soviets. But it must be realized that such a method will not guarantee permanent peace or maintain the strategic benefit that is most essential for the United States.

"Whether or not world stability and permanent peace can be maintained depends on the following two questions. The first question is whether the ultimate aim of the Soviet Union differs from her present method. In other words, does the idealistic aim of the Soviet world revolution direct the present policy of the Soviets? Will the communistic Soviet Union disappear in a political vacuum if it ever develops? Will the Soviet Union plan to extend her influence to Western Europe, the Chinese coast and Southeastern Asia which form the lifeline of both the United States and Britain?

"The second question concerns the Soviet ambition concerning economy and dignity. That is to say, does the Soviet Union wish to become a great exporter nation and a great shipping nation? Does the Soviet Union intend to build a big navy? If the above two questions are answered in the affirmative, then there necessarily arises a third question. Will the Soviet Union succeed in absorbing and digesting the vast number of inhabitants who are now under the banner of the 'hammer and sickle?' Answers to all these three questions will be given by the history of the coming half a century, but if the Soviet Union answers in the affirmative to the first and second questions above mentioned, a joint anti-Soviet front of the United States and Britain is unavoidable sooner or later.

"If the answers are in the negative, such a joint front will only be an obstacle to international relations. At any rate, it is not yet time for the United States and Britain to form a joint front against the Soviet Union."

Uruguayan Cabinet Urges Cutting Off Relations With Spain

The Montevideo radio reported on Thursday that the most important item discussed at the meeting of the Uruguayan Cabinet was the almost unanimous demand for breaking of diplomatic relations with the government under General Francisco Franco of Spain, it is reported from Lisbon. No definite decision was taken, the radio added.

U.S. AIM TO TERRORIZE JAPANESE IS FAILURE

'Advance-Notice Bombing' Tactics Only Spurs Nation's Fighting Morale

The Americans who have been conducting indiscriminate bombing attacks against the cities and towns in Japan have recently adopted the new tactics of "advance-notice bombing." The enemy planes drop leaflets stating that certain cities will be bombed on certain dates and then carry out their scheduled bombing.

The object of the enemy is to strike terror into the hearts of the Japanese civilians. It must be said that such a method will prove disadvantageous to the enemy to a considerable degree as it would enable the Japanese planes to be prepared against the scheduled air attacks.

However, in order to minimize their losses, the enemy planes need not carry cut their plans entirely. Suppose the enemy has circulated the propaganda that 15 cities will be bombed on a certain day, his planes may bomb only five out of these 15 but might strike terror into the hearts of the citizens of the other 10 cities as well. This is considered to be the chief object of the enemy's new tactics.

Another object of the enemy is to demonstrate his bombing power. He is aiming to create the impression that he can carry out his bombing plans as he pleases in order to smash the Japanese fighting morale. The enemy desires also to create the impression among the Japanese that he will carry out his plans at all costs and under any circumstances.

Still another sinister intention of the enemy is to hoodwink the world that his bombers are carrying out their operations humanely by letting the Japanese know beforehand which places will be bombed.

THE PROBLEM OF INFLATION

Existing Economic Trend in Japan Studied

By TAIZO TAKAHASHI
Professor of Keio University

What will be the future of the inflation in Japan? This problem is a vital issue. Some believe that our inflation will show that phase which was revealed by the German inflation at the close of the former World War or by the inflation now being witnessed in central China. Those persons believe that the inflation here cannot be other than the general type of inflation. On the other hand, there are others, particularly in the official quarters, who are convinced that Japan's case is fundamentally different from that of Germany or that of China and that for this reason it will not assume their character. The difference in these two views may be described as follows: whereas the former takes up the general formula of inflation and attempts to place Japan's case into this category, the latter considers the special circumstances in Japan. These two views then represent the problem of perception of the economic phenomena at the present stage of inflation in this country.

In considering these opposing views, it may be said that even if we were to adopt the former view, we cannot say that our existing inflation will assume the serious character such, as shown by Germany or China, but what we can say at most is that when some new factor has been added, our existing inflation will be liable to become such with the advent of a new stage. Thus, we must anticipate such a new circumstance or such a new stage in adopting the first view. Again, even if we were to adopt the latter view, it cannot be a mere wishful observation or anticipation; on the contrary the problem at issue will be over the possibility of the advent of a new stage in our inflation. If we are to consider our measures against inflation, we should not be content with just a simple anticipation or wishful observation.

Let us consider, therefore what is the real nature of the existing inflation and whether or not it may be considered as belonging to the general character of inflation. It may be said that our present economic phenomenon is an inflation in the broad sense of the term. However, it should be noted that the existing rise in prices has been reflecting uneasiness over material supply and the scarcity of materials rather than currency uneasiness or the depreciation of currency value. In other words, our inflation has developed from an uneasiness not so much over having money as over not having materials. Thus, ours is not one of the standard type of inflation, and for this reason it may be said that the danger of leading our economic mechanism to destruction lies in the supply and distribution of materials rather than in the phase of currency.

All this, however, does not mean that our problem does not exist at all on the phase of currency or that there is no danger of our inflation developing into that of currency uneasiness. The possibility of such aggravation must be admitted by all means. A sort of precedent in such a case may be found in the case of China and this took place despite the existence of materials. Our important task at present is to guard against the possible aggravation of our inflation and to prevent such from occurring.

INDONESIANS FELICITATED ON IMMINENT FREEDOM

Chief Priest of Tokyo Mosque Gives Message on Eve of Their Fasting Month

Congratulations over the imminent independence of Indonesia was expressed on August 8 on the eve of the Moslem fasting month (Ramadzan) by Imam Muhammad Amin Islami, Chief Priest of the Tokyo Mosque.

The Chief Priest wished all Indonesians greatest happiness in observing their fasting month a month of blessing and purification to all the Mohammedan world and believers amid the intensified conditions due to the progress of war.

He said: "Here in Tokyo and other places in Japan we, Mohammedans, of various races hold from the night of August 8 our evening prayers "Tarawih" while from the bottom of our hearts we wish all greatest happiness and fortitude to all Indonesians who are concentrating all efforts for the every attainment of national and economic independence of their country."

Asserting this year's Ramadzan will be a fasting month with particular significance to the Indonesians, he ended his message by wishing the Indonesians best of luck in their present task of achieving independence of the Islamic country. He added: "Mountain of success is not easy to climb but nevertheless it is not impossible to reach."

CELEBES IN FESTIVE MOOD

Indonesians Hold Rally to Express Gratitude for Coming Freedom

With the day of glorious independence already close at hand, a festive mood prevails among the Indonesian people throughout the Celebes, says a Domei report on Wednesday from Macassar.

In Macassar thousands of Indonesians and representatives of various circles of native inhabitants assembled at the Municipal plaza Wednesday to attend a grand rally sponsored by the East Indies National Construction Association to express their gratitude to Japan.

Following addresses by the Japanese Civil Administrator and the Japanese Unit Commander, the Chairman of the Association read a resolution wherein was expressed the Indonesians' appreciation for the decision announced by the Japanese Army authorities in the southern areas to establish a Preparatory Commission for East Indies independence after the middle of the month, as well as the Indonesians' firm determination to make every possible effort for the successful conclusion of the Greater East Asia War in order to make secure the independence of East Indies.

The resolution was unanimously approved by the enthusiastic audience, which responded with three cheers for Japan and Indonesia.

Following the conclusion of the rally, a big parade was staged throughout the main streets of Macassar.

SPACING OF EDIFICES SET

Buildings of Doubtful Utility to War Effort to Be Demolished

Evacuation of large wooden structures the character which is such that their utilization in connection with the conduct of the war is of doubtful value and which are dangerous, such as school buildings, unused factories, and unoccupied houses in that part of Tokyo Metropolis which has escaped destruction by enemy air raids will be carried out. This step will be supplementary to the sixth spacing of buildings which has recently been carried out in Tokyo Metropolis.

When the structures concerned are demolished, the materials will be used in increasing the nation's fighting power by making them available to persons who wish to use them in the construction, in those areas of the Metropolis which have been devastated by enemy air raid of dugouts or temporary sheds as living quarters.

The ward offices will decide which structures shall be removed, that is, pulled down. They will also consider proposals of those who wish to have their houses demolished so that they may use the materials in ways that will help to increase the nation's fighting power, and they will pay full compensation to those the demolition of whose houses they approve.

The authorities of the Metropolis will turn over those houses whose removal has been decided upon to such residents of the Metropolis as have satisfied the ward authorities that they have facilities for demolishing the structures and transporting the materials to the sites where they desire to build dugouts or sheds.

A feature of the present spacing arrangement is that the demolition of structures will be done by persons to whom the materials will go whereas in the past the work was done by members of neighborhood associations or members of the National Volunteer Corps.

SALT MAKING IS URGED

Cultural Film Produced to Show Method for Making at Home

A cultural film entitled "Salt" has been made by the Scientific National Living Promotion Association with the support of the Finance Ministry and the Board of Information, showing the way in which persons can make their own salt.

The film will be shown in the Hokkaido, and the Tohoku and Hokuriku districts by men in three groups in the movement carried on by the association to make the people make their own salt and economize table salt.

One of the groups, made up of men commissioned by the Finance Ministry, will leave Tokyo on August 12 with the picture. They will show the film at villages and schools in the area assigned to them with a detailed explanation of the way in which salt can be made at home.

ACCURACY OF A. A. UNIT WAS FATAL TO RAIDERS

Scribe Tells How 20 F4U's Were Downed or Damaged In Single Day

By T. TAKAHASHI
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN AIR DEFENSE BASE, August 8.—"Now is the time of decisive battle. Even if the enemy comes raiding with ten thousand planes, this land of the gods will stand unflinching," are the words of a commander of a certain air defense base. Once the guns at the base gets into action, the American planes inveriably fall. Turning to the correspondent, this commander remarked, "We let them come and then we swat them down like flies." This was no idle boast, for the ground units here shot down or damaged over 20 deck-borne planes in one day, July 24.

Here in detail is an account of the battle on that day.

The night was pitch black. The first report, "Enemy task force active" came through. The men at the base were instantly ready for action, but it was not till almost dawn that the anti-aircraft gun positions received the intelligence, "Several formations of small-type planes proceeding north off Cape Omae."

"The clouds are low today. The enemy will be sure to strike from a low altitude. We mustn't lose this godsent chance. We'll draw them as close as they'll come and then we'll strike." These were the words issued by the commander. Just then the distant drone of a formation of planes winging over the southern sea was heard. The drone momentarily became a crescendo.

It was at this moment that a metallic whining sound was heard and from the gaps in between the clouds the wings of one, two, three small planes, followed by others glinted. They were unmistakably F4U's. They concentrated their dive attacks on the runway, machine-gunning with intensity. Watching the marauders' approach up to this time, the A.A. units now vented their wrath. From A and B positions, cries of "Banzai" were heard, as, like flies being swatted, the enemy foragers were sent spinning to their doom.

Then another formation of 20 planes was spotted. The three anti-aircraft gun positions, A, B and C, in a pincers action converged their aim on the enemy planes. With trueness of aim, the shots hit their marks and the people who had been taking refuge in raid shelters stuck their heads out, unmindful of possible danger, to have a first-hand view of the exciting spectacle of war and cheered the achievements of their fighting forces.

On this day alone, over 20 enemy fighters were downed by the A.A. units at this one base. So no matter in what numbers and with what quantities of material, as long as we have such ground units, the bases will be safe.

FAVORABLE RICE HARVEST EXPECTED IN WEST JAPAN

Good Crop Expected Despite Bad Weather in Initial Period of Growth

Investigation by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai has revealed that the state of the growth of rice in the Kanto and the regions to the west is so excellent that a much larger crop than normal may be confidently expected.

The size of the crop in the western half of Japan will be determined mainly by the weather and the factors, but experts have little doubt that it will be large enough to make up for the relatively poor crop anticipated in the Hokkaido and the Tohoku districts. However, even the rice crop in the Hokkaido and the Hokuriku districts is not so bad as was feared some time ago.

It is true that there was not enough sunshine in the Hokkaido and the Tohoku districts for the satisfactory growth of rice and this was in the minds of many experts when they forecast that the crop would be much smaller than normal in these districts.

Weather conditions have since then improved noticeably with the result that by proper management we may hope for a yield substantially larger than was anticipated.

Western Japan was not favored with particularly excellent weather in the earlier stages of the growth of rice. In some regions, the weather was as bad as in the Hokkaido and the Tohoku districts. Fortunately the period of unfavorable weather was not long. As the weather improved, the plants began to grow satisfactorily.

There is a special reason for hoping for a large yield of rice in Western Japan in the new method employed in preparing the seedlings.

This method was applied in the Hokkaido and the Tohoku districts as well. This is another reason why the yield of rice in these districts will not be as small as anticipated.

STUDYING TEA LEAVES

Rich in Vitamin C, They May Replace Green Vegetables

In view of the abundance of vitamin C in tea leaves, a further research in this connectoin is to be conducted by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in an effort to make up for the shortage of greens.

As to vitamin C contained in tea leaves, research works have been conducted at the Science Research Institute for several years. The tea leaves which are picked up in winter are particularly abundant with vitamin C and easy to preserve. If they are dried through a special process and made into powder, seven grams or three tea spoonfuls daily are said tobe sufficient to meet the requirement of vitamins for anyone. If one takes three tea spoonfuls of powdered tea leaves daily, the lack of vitamin C will be eliminated. In view of the transportation difficulties, tea leaves may take the place of green vegetables.

Tea plants are growing everywhere throughout Japan. Though some areas where tea plants had grown were converted into vegetable gardens, tea plants are still growing in the total area of 30,000 chobu (one chobu equals 2.45 acres). The annual output of green tea products in Japan stands at 15,000,000 kan (one kan equals 3.75 kilograms). If all the leaves are picked and dried, 50,000,000 kan of tea can be easily assured. Therefore, if tea leaves can be used instead of green vegetables, the Japanese people will never suffer from lack of vitamin C.

While ordinary vitamin loses 98 per cent of its value when heated, vitamin contained in tea leaves remains almost as effective as before with only two per cent destroyed. Ten grams of tea leaves are as effective as 14 to 15 grams of other greens in helping digestion and invigorating breathing. Tea leaves also keep down the blood pressure by stimulating the action of the heart. If the Japanese people all eat tea leaves available at home, they will not suffer from lack of green vegetables.

OIL FROM PINE ROOTS

Manchoukuo Responds to Call For Increased Output

In response to the increased production of oil from pine roots in Japan, a large-scale production of the same kind has been started in Manchoukuo which is abundant with forests, it is reported by a Hsinking dispatch to the Asahi.

The plan for the production of oil from pine roots was formulated in March of this year, but in view of the serious turn of the war situation the plan was revised at the end of June for more production by mobilizing all materials, labor and transportation facilities. Thanks to the unlimited cooperation of the volunteer labor corps, student corps, colonizers' volunteer corps and civilians, the extraction of oil from pine roots is being conducted vigorously.

From birch trees which are abundant in Manchoukuo, fuel oil suitable for aircrat can be extracted, and at present, Mongolian students are mainly engaged in obtaining crude oil from birch trees. The crude oil sent from Manchoukuo is being refined by the Tairiku Kagakuin of the Monopoly General Affairs Bureau and other scientific institutes and some of the refined oil has already been sent to the front.

Air Raid Experience

By SHOICHI MAJIMA,
Doctor of Science, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University

"Our home was burned down by incendiary bombs dropped by the enemy's B-29's at 2:30 a.m. on April 14. I had often heard those who lost their homes with all their belongings by the enemy's air raid say: "Now I feel quite refreshed in mind and body." In addition to a similar feeling, I felt the satisfaction that our household has now participated in our sacred war.

"Our home was a small one. We had lived in it for the past 23 years; it had withstood the great earthquake and fire of 1923 and two of our children had grown up under its roof. Every part of our home was associated with some deeply-felt reminiscences. This home of ours was burnt down within 30 minutes. We felt the enemy's hand and our anger was greatly heightened against him. We pledged revenge against his outrage.

"The enemy came in large numbers and carried out his blind bombing for a considerable time. I could hear the hissing of the enemy's bombs as they shot down; I could hear the terrible clashes they made as they reached the ground; I felt the bombs hitting nearer and nearer cur home. Soon I heard a number of incendiary bombs hit our neighborhood. The burning of some timber was heard and the flare of the fire caught my vision. Almost involuntarily I jumped out of the dug-out. I could no longer hear the noise of the incendiary bombs although they continued to hit and explode in our neighborhood, apparently because my mind was absolutely occupied by the thought of fighting the fire.

"I saw several of our neighbors' houses under fire. First I cooperated with my neighbors in fighting the fire to prevent the flames from spreading further. I found the bamboo hand-pump very effective in putting the fire under control. For a time I was certain that we could prevent the fire from spreading. But soon the direcion of wind changed and the fire began to lick our home as well as our immediate neighbor's house. I rushed back to my home to protect it.

"First, I shut all the outer doors of the house and poured water all over it. I also poured water over my head and my clothes. I covered my face with a wet towel. By this time the immediate neighbor's house had already caught fire and its sparks began to rain all over the neighborhood. We destroyed the wooden fence between our house and the neighbor's on the east side but we had no time to destroy that of our neighbor's house on the west side. The latter soon caught fire. The fire spread to our annex one corner of which began to emit smoke but I succeeded in bringing it under control by my trusted bamboo pump. But sparks began to increase in intensity and volume. Some of the sparks were as large as a foot in diameter and they rained in fiery balls. I ran around my main house with my bamboo hand pump. But when I came back to our annex, it was alreday ablaze. Again, I succeeded in putting the fire under control. But this time the fire spread to the main house, while the lumber piled up in the back yard caught fire too, I found myself panting. I had great difficulty in breathing, so I placed myself against the ground in order to relieve myself. My eyes were sore. The towel placed over my face had dried. So were my clothes. My annex began to blaze with greater force, and since the wooden fence separating it caught fire, I could not approach the house. I tried to bring the fire under control from a distance, but I faced great pain from the hot wind in so doing and the fire increased in violence as time passed.

"As I used the water in the tank very economically, there was still some left but I almost found myself stiffocated from the smoke that engulfed my body. Afterward I realized that I should have worn a gas mask in fighting the flames. My failure to make use of this was a big mistake. I now saw a column of smoke shooting skyward from the roof of our main house. Fire threatened us on three sides and there was only one way of escape on the northern side. I realized that the last moment had come for our home. With my last ounce of energy I dragged several packages of clothes from our house and threw them all into the dug-out and poured water over them. I placed the tin boxes containing our clothes in the garden uncovered. With the tablet of our ancestors pressed tightly against my breast I ran toward the northern grove through falling sparks. I could not open my eyes because of great pain. But I could feel the fatigue and sense of satisfaction over the effort that I had made in fighting the fire. Afterward I discovered that the clothes within the tin boxes were undamaged but all the packages I had thrown into the dugout had been burnt"

NEW CABINET IN GREECE SOUGHT BY DAMASKINOS

Regent Asks Helveris to Set Up 'Service Regime' After Contacting Voulgaris

According to an Athens report of August 9 received in Zurich, Greek Archbishop Damaskinos in a broadcast to the Greek people declared that he has entrusted Admiral [illegible] veries with the duty of forming what he calls "a service Government," which would seek to secure equal treatment for all, whatever their policy.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch received in Stockholm said that Prime Minister Clement Attlee has sent a telegram to the Greek Regent expressing the concern of the British Government of the widespread clashes in Greece.

Urges Revamping Cabinet

Owing to disagreement among the parties over the plan for a new "political" Cabinet for Greece, Greek Regent Archbishop Damaskinos on August 9, asked Prime Minister Admiral Petros Voulgaris to reconstruct his "caretaker" government, the Athens News Agency reported in a dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The new Cabinet list is expected late Thursday, the report added.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL .... [illegible]

President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches
[illegible]

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)

Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

Capital .... [illegible]
1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.

Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—38 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, [illegible]
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-[illegible], Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq. Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao [illegible] Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
—discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ...... [illegible]
Capital Paid-up ...... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]

President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Yokohama Branch:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]

Tokyo Branch:
Tel.: Marunouchi (23) [illegible]
Marunouchi 1-chome.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ...... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]

PRESIDENT:
S. ARAKAWA
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
K. ITOH, S. YANAGIDA
DIRECTORS:
S. Arakawa, K. Itoh, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, N. Kawamura, I. Hirai, K. Matsumoto, K. [illegible], Y. Imagawa, H. Ochi.
Auditors:
N. Ikeda, M. Mitsuya, J. Kiyoda, T. Yamamoto.

Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
[illegible]

Every Description of [illegible]

YAJIMA KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

NO. 8 NAGAREGAWA-CHO, MINAMI-KU, NAGOYA, NIPPON.

President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

BENZINE TO BE EXTRACTED FROM RESIN ON BIG SCALE

To Be Used As Plane Fuel; Simple Method of Production Found by Army

Along with the production of alcohol from sweet potatoes and pine roots, the production of benzine for aircraft from resin will be launched on a large scale. As a result the collection of resin is to be conducted throughout Japan in order to produce this fuel.

Experiments on the production of benzine from resin had been carried on for some time at the XX Army fuel department, and at last a very simple production method has been discovered. The equipment to be used in extracting the benzine from resin is very simple. Only drum cans or boilers will do for the purpose. If the mixture of resin and white acid clay is boiled for several minutes, benzine can be extracted without difficulty. The resultant product is of superior quality most suitable for aircraft.

The problem is how to collect as much resin as possible. At a time when a decisive battle is to be waged on the mainland, all the Japanese are requested to lend their hands to collect resin which can be extracted from any kind of pine tree. The best season for extraction is from May to October when the temperature is considerably high. From one pine tree, with a trunk more than six inches in diameter, about 20 grams of resin can be extracted. If all the Japanese cooperate in the project and each collects resin from 10 pine trees daily, within 80 days, more than 1,000,000 tons can be easilys extracted. Out of the 1,000,000 tons at least 60 to 70 per cent will be reproduced in the form of pure benzine.

The method of extraction is easy. The bark of three-fourth of the trunk of a pine tree, up to three to four feet above the ground, must be first stripped off, and in the center of the stripped part, a vertical groove must be made. Then two other grooves must be cut sideways at an angle to the first vertical groove. A pan must then be placed at the bottom of the grove. As resin comes out only on the first day from the side grooves, new cuts must be made sideways every day. In this way an average of 20 grams of resin can be extracted from one pine tree daily. The method is so simple that women and children can easily master it.

In this connection, Major Yoshimura of the XX Army fuel section said, "Under the guidance of Colonel Toyama we started experiments in May of this year. As no elaborate equipment is needed, the extraction process can be conducted anywhere. Benzine extracted from resin is much superior to that taken from pine roots and most suitable for aircraft. I hope that great quantities of resin will be collected with the cooperation of student volunteers and various groups. Side by side with the production of alcohol from sweet potatoes and pine trees, the production of benzine from resin must be speeded up. In extracting resin from pine trees, utmost care must be paid not to harm the trees."

UPPING LIQUID FUEL OUTPUT

Headquarters Established to Unify All Organs

The Government has been pushing its policy of increasing the production of liquid fuels during the period between March and September this year with considerable success, especially a rapid forward step having been taken on August 1 when the headquarters of the Liquid Fuel Increased Administration was established.

It was in February, last year, that liquid fuels for aircraft and high-class industrial fuels were included along the super-important industries and their increased production was decided upon by the Government. Since that time the Government has been making use of every available facility for this purpose.

In order to maintain the steady supply of aviation fuels, the Government on July 13 decided on special measures for this purpose and among these was included the establishment of the general headquarters for the increased production of liquid fuels within the Munitions Ministry. The headquarters was established on July 31.

The direct object of the headquarters is to unify all organs and facilities hitherto existed for the production of liquid fuels and to push the programs of production with greater tempo and with an increasing persistency, according to the growing demands of the war situation.

The directorship of the newly organized organ is assumed by the Munitions Minister and its actual work to be carried out by a special committee of 16 men including high officials of the ministries concerned and prominent civilian experts. The headquarters has its local branches under the heads of the regional administration boards.

Prince Sei Ri Heads Family of Prince Ri Killed in Hiroshima

With the death of His Highness Prince Gu Ri who was killed in action in Hiroshima City on August 7, His Highness Prince Sei Ri, the eldest son, has succeeded as the head of the family, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Thursday. His Highness Prince Sei Ri was born on April 15, 1936, and is now in the third grade class of the Primary Course of the Peers' School.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, August 10

PROPAGANDA

MAINICHI—It is but natural that as the war becomes intensified, people in this country and abroad should become less conscious of war objectives. Not only for coping with such a situation, but for enhancing the morale of our people, and also for seeking the world's recognition of the real cause of the War of Greater East Asia, our Government authorities concerned should do everything possible to clarify our war objective. If we slight the significance of propaganda, it will result in providing the enemy with a chance to forge ahead of us in the ideological war. Also, it would be a mistake to ignore the enemy's propaganda.

Japan is fighting a war for self-defense, and for the liberation of Asia and the Asiatics. Since equality among men and lasting world peace are the foundations of justice, the Anglo-American monopolization of the world resources and their menace of the existence of Japan and the Japanese people are an evil itself, an evil which is impermissible. Whatever arguments the Anglo-Americans may offer, they cannot make the world believe that the state of oppression in which Asia and the Asiatics suffered before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia was founded on liberty and justice.

Unless the Asian race is liberated from the Anglo-American yoke and Asia is re-built on the foundations of peace based on right and justice, the world cannot hope to have a real peace. Otherwise, the Asian races will continue a lasting struggle with the Anglo-Americans and other races following their lead.

Japan's war aims differ greatly in point of constructiveness and desire to acquire lasting peace from the enemy's aggressive aim to control East Asia.

METROPOLITAN FARMS SET

350 Farmers to Be Picked to Work In Razed Areas in Tokyo

Ten applications from each ward for a total of 350, will be accepted in Tokyo from persons interested in becoming full-time farmers who will work in the devastated areas so that food sufficiency may be assured. So popular has been the idea that already in the two wards of Suginami and Kamata there have been double the number of applicants while the Agricultural Affairs Section of the Economic Department of the metropolis has received 11 applications direct. The applicants are from all walks of life and their number signifies an encouraging trend toward a productive metropolis from a consumption center.

The 350 full-time "metropolitan" farmers will all be settled by the end of August with each ward judging the fitness of applicants. For those whose applications cannot be accepted this time, there will be a chance to file applications again for the second such program. The first group of these farmers will live either as a community or two families will reside together in a devastated area designated by the ward. Relative to their housing, in case the building of shelters, which will be rent-free, is delayed, the metropolis will rent buildings that have been damaged but have withstood complete demolishment.

Three tan of land (1 tan equals .245 acres) will be cultivated, by each household, of which one tan will be tilled with the support of students.

Obituary

Rikichi Sasaki, former Director of the Aviation Experimental Institute of the Aviation Bureau of the Board of Communications, died of illness at the age of 56 at the hospital of the Chiba Medical College on August 3.

Mr. Sasaki hailed from Tokyo. After graduating from the engineering college of Tokyo Imperial University, he became an engineer of the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry. He went to France in 1926 as a member of the Japanese committee for the International Aviation Commission.

After his return to Japan from France, Mr. Sakaki became chief of the Osaka airport. In 1934 he visited Europe again as an adviser to the Japanese delegation to the International Aviation Commission. Since his return to Japan, he devoted himself to the establishment of the Aviation Experimental Institute and became its director upon the establishment of the institute.

KYUSHU NOW A FORTRESS AGAINST ENEMY INVASION

People of Entire Island Determined to Rout Invaders, Defend Country

How the entire island of Kyushu has become one great fortress in anticipation of the American enemy's landing operation and how every one of its sturdy sons in all walks of life is resolved to show his ware in the forthcoming decisive battle on the mainland of Japan, is told by a special correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi, who has sent his report from one of the bases on the island.

"I could feel the strained war atmosphere of Kyushu as soon as our train passed through the Shimonoseki tunnel connecting of Honshu district with Kyushu," the correspondent begins in his description. "Here, on this island, its 10,000,000 people are daily fighting the enemy's incessant bombing and its every hill and valley, every mountain and every dale hides some fortress constituting Kyushu's grand defense against the enemy's invasion. It is truly reminiscent of the Mongolian invasion during the 13th century, the anniversary of which will be specially observed this year by the people of the island."

The correspondent continues to describe the war activities of the Kyushu people as follows:

"The railway service men in Kyushu took the lead in organizing themselves on a decisive war basis recently and are ready to pay their supreme sacrifice in safeguarding the railways under the severest enemy bombing, under the banner of the Railway Volunteer Corps. As soon as railway tracks are destroyed by the enemy's bombing, the railway men lose no time in restoring them. While the repairing work is in progress hand-drawn small freight cars are operated for transporting freights. The railway men are determined to carry the freight on their shoulders in case all the vehicles are thrown out of commission—so great is their determination to serve the nation as members of the Railway Volunteer Corps. They realized that they had become soldiers in every sense of the word the moment they became members of this volunteer organization.

"In the coal mines which are found in abundance throughout Kyushu, the miners have become Special Attack miners and have already made a record production under the severest enemy bombing. In one coal pit in the Chikuho coal mining district, the miners have banded themselves into a group of 47 men in imitation of the 47 Ronins of historic fame. These groups have succeeded recently in increasing the coal production by 20 per cent. This increase was added to the already increased production of coal. The miners realize that coal is the mother of all war potential while the clerks of the mining companies are assisting the miners in the loading and unloading of coal in their spare hours.

"All Kyushu will observe the anniversary of the Mongolian invasion which falls on August 1 (according to the lunar calendar) 660 years ago, when the Mongolian fleet consisting of some 900 ships and 144,000 men stormed the Bay of Hakata, but was literally annihilated by the stalwart sons of Kyushu and those of other districts who came from all parts of the country. A week starting from the day of the coming anniversary will be named as "the enemy's surrender day" and various patriotic activities will be carried out throughout Kyushu.

"I went to see the stone walls near the Bay of Hakata which were built by the samurai defenders from March to August in the second year of the Kengi Era in anticipation of the Mongolian invasion, and I found only crumbled stones here and there by the white-sand seashore dotted with sturdy pines. And it seemed to me that every one of these stones was crying out against the enemy's inhuman bombing of our people. In yonder Bay of Hakata mines were thrown by the enemy planes on the night before. I would still hear the roar of the enemy engines over the sky.

"I tried to imagine the scene of battle put up by our gallant defenders against the 900 ships of the Mongolian armada with 140,000 men 660 years ago. The latter used their stone-throwing engines and beat their drums as war signals, while our men sallied forth into the enemy vessels with their shock attack tactics brandishing their trusted swords and cutting the Mongolian seamen down. But my imagination was suddenly broken by the roar of enemy planes overhead. That sound brought to my mind another picture in which more than 1,000 American enemy ships storm our pine-clad coast but are completely destroyed by our fearless soldiers.

"The intense resolve of the people of Kyushu in meeting the enemy in his landing operation will never be frustrated by bombings or bombardments however severe they may be. Moreover, they have perfect confidence in their ability to rout the enemy just as their forefathers completely annihilated the 140,000 Mongolian invaders 660 years ago."

Eyewitness Depicts Effects of New Bomb Used by the Enemy in Raiding Hiroshima

Warning against the new-type bomb dropped by enemy superforts on Hiroshima City on the morning of August 6, causing considerable damage and casualties, Seiichi Miyata of Higashi-ku, Osaka, who happened to be in Hiroshima when the city was attacked, said that utmost care must be taken not to expose any part of the body and that speedy entrance into shelters or solid buildings was the best means of protection against such raids.

Describing the enemy attack with the new-type bomb, Mr. Miyata further said, "When the enemy superforts appeared over the city, I was at a hotel some kilometers from the central section. First I heard the faint roaring of a plane flying at a high altitude, so my friend and I realized that a B-29 was approaching. I went to one of the windows facing south, and my friend to the opposite side, and looked up at the sky. The roaring in the meantime stopped and suddenly a dazzling flash as bright as the flash of light used when taking photographs covered the whole area. Then in no time, I felt a hot pressure, which was immediately followed by a deafening detonation. My friend and I rushed into the room and flung ourselves flat on the floor. My friend got burnt in the corner of one of his eyes. Fortunately I was safe.

"Looking around I saw the bedding that had been drying in the sun torn to bits, and bits of the cotton from the inside of mattresses and quilts lying around in the room. All the glass windows and shoji (paper sliding doors) were scattered over the place. Later, walking around the streets, I saw that most of the wooden buildings had been demolished, the glass windows of concrete buildings broken, and furnitures thrown here and there. At a certain national school, children, who had been doing physical exercises in the open without much clothes on them suffered severe burns. The skin was torn off, and they were in agony, though the scorched parts were not bleeding much. Some of them were suffering from water blisters. Most of the city residents who had the misfortune of being near the area where the bombs were dropped suffered from burns much more than from other wounds.

"Solid wooden buildings, such as shrines, temples and hotels, remained intact and those who quickly found shelter as soon as they saw the flash escaped injury. Considering this, it is apparent that speedy action in finding shelter is absolutely necessary when attacked by these bombs. If we remain in shelters, we can easily avoid wounds from air pressure. The effect of the new-type bombs is not so absolute as generally imagined."

As to the destruction power of the new bombs, the Government authorities are now investigating. However, in order to counter the atrocious action of the enemy air force, adequate measures must be adopted as soon as possible throughout Japan so as to minimize sacrifices in lives.

LT. TANIGUCHI IS HONORED FOR MERIT IN PRODUCTION

Through Personal Example, Increases Efficiency at Once Backward Factory

Lieutenant Kiichi Taniguchi, who since march of last year has devoted himself as head of the workers at a certain factory, to the production of steel materials for aircraft, and who, through his enthusiasm and diligence has greatly increased the efficiency of his factory, was commended by the Chief of the Aviation Headquarters of the War Ministry on Thursday.

Lieutenant Taniguchi, a graduate of the Engineering College in Kurume, was commissioned to a certain factory in March of last year and since then he has worked day and night to raise the standard of production, which at the time of his appointment was only 49 per cent of the assigned quota. The low productivity undoubtedly had much to do with the decrease of aircraft production. Just then the demand for more aircraft became urgent, with the progress of the war situation in the Leyte area. The success of the missions of the Special Attack Corps hinged greatly on the speedy supply of aircraft. Though Lieutenant Taniguchi had previously specialized on machinery and was not familiar with the treatment of steel, he worked hard and in one month gained a good knowledge of steel.

When he was eagerly performing his duty, his factory was ordered to manufacture two electric furnaces and other things. Upon receiving the order, he and 53 workers organized a special production corps and sleeping by the burning furnace they exerted their utmost to complete the work assigned to them. Such burning spirit spurred on the others in the factory and within the ensuing one month, the production level rose greatly. By the designated time, the work was completed and far more than the assigned quota was manufactured. The workers' attendance became perfect and furthermore, by working on days when electricity was stopped, they have achieved amazing results in production.

The factory which formerly produced less than half of its assigned quota has begun to show animated activity in a new spirit, thanks to the diligence and enthusiasm of Lieutenant Taniguchi.

MORE DIRECTIONS GIVEN TO DEAL WITH NEW BOMB

Instructions to People Made Public by Air Defense Headquarters

As a direction for the general public, the Air Defense Headquarters made public on August 9 the following five points on the heels of the previous five points as effective measures for dealing with the new type bomb which the enemy used in his raid on Hiroshima.

1. It is very effective to seek safety in an air raid shelter. It is necessary to repair and strengthen shelter which have a covering.

2. In regard to dress, one should expose as little of the body as possible, otherwise one will suffer burns.

3. If you put on an air defense hood and gloves, you can protect your head, face and hands from burns.

If you don't have time to seek safety in an air defense shelter or don't find one in your neighborhood, lie flat on the ground or utilize a solid building for protection.

4. It is important that you should seek safety in an outside shelter.

5. If you remember the above points along with those which were made public on Wednesday the new type bomb will not prove to be so powerful. Further directions will be made public by the Air Defense Headquarters on the basis of investigations now being made on the spot.

TADAYOSHI INO, JAPAN'S GREAT SURVEYOR

Map Drawn in Feudal Period Attracts World Attention

By SEIZABURO SUGI

I

It is a matter of congratulation that with the increasing severity of the war situation, reflection has been made into things Japanese in various fields with much earnestness. However, there will be no beneficial results from mere discussions about our country, unless we actually live and work and prove our worth as Japanese. Modern Japan has been upheld by our forerunners who proved her greatness, and these include many of those silent laborers who executed their duties as scientific technicians. Thus, in reflecting over our past history, proper reverence should be paid to those scientific forerunners whose lofty words and deeds have proved a potent motive power of the nation and whose unshakable racial consciousness and untiring endeavors in their respective fields have been a great inspiration for our race.

In recent times, it has come to be realized that purely Japanese ideas and sentiments must be revealed in every phase of scientific technique—in the viewpoints of scientists and in their actions and work. It is upheld that in the field of science, too, the traditional Japanese spirit of brightness, purity and straightforwardness should dominate in the construction of Japanese scientific technique and in its development.

Unfortunately, there still persists an idea in some quarters that Japan is a backward nation in the field of scientific technique as compared with the Western nations, as these people believe that our science was brought in by Commodore Perry's black ships in the closing years of the feudal period. Such a mistaken view paralyzes our scientific creativeness and our productive power. It is urgent that the mistaken conception of our scientific backwardness should be dispelled and the glorious scientific traditions of our race should be demonstrated. It is because of this that we pay a special reverence to the undying scientific achievements of one of our greatest scientists of the feudal period, namely, Tadayoshi Ino.

Began After 50

The virtuous deeds of Ino are universally known among our people. These are given in the textbooks of our primary schools on the topics of "industriousness" and "teacher and pupils" in great detail. He began his serious scientific study when he was a little over 50, battling against all sorts of privations and hardships during the period between 56 and 72 years of age when he passed away. He completed a geographical survey of the entire territory of Japan and drew up a detailed map of the nation. His incredible efforts and his lofty personality are a source of inspiration for all Japanese. Let us take a glimpse into his great personality.

Although it was after his 50th year that Ino began to leave his footprint in the scientific history of the nation, he had already shown his greatness much earlier. It was his great personality and character that distinguished him as an incomparable scientist in his later years. He was adopted by the house of Ino in his 18th year and as a member of the Ino family he was highly devoted to the execution of domestic affairs, finally succeeding in restoring his adopted family to a prosperous condition. It is well known that he helped the neighbors in need and did much to elevate the reputation of his adopted family among the people of the neighborhood. All these achievements were due to the practice of his lofty idals of life.

He steadfastly adhered to a number of lofty moral precepts which he held in reverence. These were; first, food should consist simply of one bowl of rice, one side dish and one bowl of soup; meals should be the same for master and servant alike; wasteful meals were withheld from the persons who were hired by the household; third, all were to pledge to work industriously all the time whether in the presence of the master or not and no complaints were to be made by any. Ino himself practiced these precepts faithfully thereby influencing all those about him. In his later years he put down all these household precepts in writing. He was sincere, magnanimous to all under all circumstances, was ready to adopt the merits of others, and was superbly modest. His perfection as an individual made him perfect also as a scientist. Ino taught by his words and deeds that a good scientist should be above all a good Japanese.

Today in the field of scientific technique, persons of sincerity are preferred to men of intelligence and talent because it is realized that both learning and art can only be developed in good persons. It is essential that persons should do what they are required morally to do, and that in whatever circumstances they should endeavor to be sincere and true in making their daily endeavors. "Once a person is born in a family or enters one, he should above all devote himself to his domestic duties", as he himself declares in his writings. He trod the great highway of morality already for the period of 50 years prior to his devotion to scientific research. How studious he was at about his 45th year is seen in the fact that while he was busily engaged in domestic duties at that time he ordered several books on ancient classics and mathematics from a book store in Kyoto. His scholastic enthusiasm was unbounding while he was busily working in domestic affairs. For him, to engage in domestic work and to undertake learning are the two sides of the same shield, namely, to further human advancement. Through moral discipline and training can Japanese, whether they be scientists or not attain their perfection.

At the age of 50, Tadayoshi Ino gave up his home and wealth to his heir, Kageyoshi, and changed his name to Kageyu. He then went to Edo to devote himself to learning. While other persons would live a life of easiness in retirement at his age Ino made the start of his new and rough travel in learning. So inspiring was his daring spirit at the age of 50.

It should be noted, however, that many of those Japanese of his time who devoted their lives to the study of Western learning began their scholastic pursuits after passing their middle age. Gennai Hiraga began his endeavors at the age of 42, Yoshizawa Maeno at 47, Banri Hotari at 43, and many others made their start after their 40th year. Moreover, all these scholars continued their scholastic efforts until their very end; their aim was to continue their pursuits perpetually. When Ino met his teacher Harutoki Takahashi, he was 51 years old while his teacher was 32. He decided to serve a person almost as young as his son as his teacher. In his determination to abandon "personal inclination and worldly reputation" in devoting his life to scientific study reveals the true spirit of a real Japanese scientist. Great was Ino's joy in meeting his young but brilliant teacher.

(To Be Concluded)

ASO KANKO HOTEL

im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (R. P.): Einbettig ¥8.00 ab
Zweibettig ¥9.00 ab

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up
Double .... ¥ 9.00 „ „
Single with bath. ¥ 8.00 „ „
Double „ „ ¥12.00 „ „

Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 81

TELEGRAPH
TELEPHONE
TELEPHOTO
FACSMILE
KOKUSAI DENKI TUSIN K. K.
(The International Telecommunications Co., Ltd.)
TOKYO - YOKOHAMA - OSAKA - KOBE

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K. K.
OSAKA NIPPON

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl seeks position in a foreign family in any capacity. Willing to work outside Tokyo.
Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

IN Karuizawa: Bicycle, foreign make, mark Crescent, 22 inches in good condition; riding boots and boots for small boys (new); in exchange for man's shoes size 10½ mon or larger [illegible]
Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near [illegible], foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath, city water, for rent only to Japanese family.
Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A SET of sofa and three armchairs in Sengokuhara, Hakone.
Apply Box 198, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASEL, almost new, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Moderate price.
Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 183, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and clipper for immediate sale.
Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size: 9 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MORNING coat, woolen yarns, felt hats (size 7¼), leather cased travelling watch, all foreign made.
Apply Box 199, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA refrigerator with imported machinery; Nippon Gakki upright piano 85 keys; and radio gramophone, all in perfect condition. Apply E. Brech (Swiss), No. 37, Kitano-cho 3-chome, Ikuta-ku, Kobe.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 186, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VACUMATIC Parker fountain pen 14 carats nib, very good condition, for immediately sale to highest bidder. Also ivory Mah Jong set.
Apply Box 195, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old) and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 178, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BROKEN electrical appliances, toasters, waffle irons, electric irons [illegible] mixers, electric heaters, also damaged spare pots and pans.
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books.
Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S shoes, 11 mon, black or white, or in exchange for ladies' 9½ mon shoes.
Apply Box 196, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LINGUAPHONE language books for Russian and others. State particulars.
Apply Box 197, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHOES for girl 5-6 years. Prepared to exchange with desired commodity instead of cash. Apply [illegible] Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. [illegible] floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Telephone [illegible] Marunouchi 23-[illegible]

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyagishi. [illegible] English and German spoken. 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays [illegible] Sogo Building, Kyobashi [illegible]
Tel. Kyobashi 56-[illegible]

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
5. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5359, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1945

The Wartime Food Situation

While the problem of food is a matter which is inextricably related to the conduct of war, the production of food and the prosecution of war in a sense stand in a position of competing with each other. Warring nations, in order to maintain their fighting strength, require the increased production of foodstuffs; but the diversion of agricultural products into munitions, the absorption of farm labor into the fighting services, the cutting off of imports, and the shortages of fertilizers, farming implements, and land resulting from the priority demands of war industries all tend to result in a decrease of food production. The successful adjustment of these two competing demands is often the key to victory. For instance, although along with the rest of war-battered Europe and even the United States, Britain is today suffering from an acute food shortage, it cannot be denied that the success of Britain's Food Ministry in maintaining an adequate supply of food during the dark days of her shipping crisis contributed materially to her military victory.

Fully recognizing the nature of the problem of the relation between food and war, and foreseeing the inevitable developments, the Japanese Government as early as 1942 began to deal with the food industry as one of the five principal industries of the nation. Accordingly in February 1942, through the basic Food Supervision Law, the Government established a system of national supervision over foodstuffs so as to secure the adequate maintenance of the nation's food supply. Today, with the enemy approaching ever closer to the Japanese homeland, the heavy responsibility of the Government not only to prosecute successfully the combat aspects of the war but also to assure the adequacy of food has markedly increased. It cannot be denied that the food situation in Japan at this decisive stage of the war has begun to manifest new difficulties, some of which are to be expected in all warring countries and some which are due to conditions peculiar to Japan and the seriousness of the present military situation.

For instance, the loss of the Okinawas has caused a situation in which the Government's earlier policy of establishing food self-sufficiency for a joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc has had to be somewhat revised. For, although previously Japan had depended principally upon Manchoukuo and China for cereals other than rice and for salt, the advance of the American forces, particularly of the air forces, to the Okinawas has rendered the transportation of these foodstuffs difficult. A direct consequence of this situation was the 10 per cent reduction in the rationing of staple foods throughout the whole country, which was announced by the Board of Information on July 3 to go into effect for a four months' period starting on July 11 except for certain specially designated districts where the reduction will start on August 11.

This temporary difficulty, however, is being met by the Government through vigorous new steps which promise the successful surmounting of the problem. The structure for the promotion of increased wartime food production has been reorganized and strengthened, and a united basis has been established for perfect coordination between the Government and the people in the work of increasing the domestic production of food. For instance, the Wartime Agricultural Corps has been launched, the Central Headquarters for Increased Wartime Food Production has been established, and similar headquarters have been set up in each of jurisdictional areas of the several Regional Governments-General. Much is expected of this system in pushing forward the policy announced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce on July 10 concerning the food measures to be taken in connection with spread of the fighting to the homeland. The result of this new policy will be, when completed, to make Japan independent of the Manchoukuo-China granary through increased production at home and by the attainment of local self-sufficiency, and to maintain the physical well-being of the people through increased attention to the matter of proper nutrition.

It is clear, however, that the desired object would be difficult to attain if the foundations of agricultural production had been left to the initiative of the individual farmer as in former times. The present shortages in the means of production, such as tools and fertilizers, and the unusual difficulties in transportation create a situation which the individual farmer cannot surmount by his own efforts no matter how great may be his determination. This means that the management of agricultural production must necessarily be shifted from the individual to a group.

Such a revision of the form of the nation's agricultural production structure is being accomplished by the measures which are now being pushed by the Government. It is particularly appropriate to the wartime situation that this revision can be aided by the utilization of the National Volunteer Corps. It is only natural, therefore, that developments are progressing in the direction of the evolution of a system of farmer-soldiers with the Wartime Agricultural Corps as its nucleus. Meanwhile, steps are also being hastened to establish, as a part of the National Volunteer Corps organization, a Volunteer Corps made up of those connected with the marine products industries. These moves indicate the direction in which the structure of Japan's food production is developing and constitute an example of admirable flexibility. The Japanese have made use of the enemy's assaults to replace the old food structure with the erection of new truly self-sufficient system which reflects the determined fighting will of the people.

Thus, while the present food situation in Japan presents numerous problems, they are being successfully solved by the earnest, united efforts of the Government and the people. Far from offering any grounds for pessimism, the present situation furnishes an encouraging picture in which the food requirements of the nation are being successfully adjusted to the circumstances of the military situation so as to enable the nation to put forth its maximum strength in the conduct of the war.

In Other Words

The following was the verdict by the jury in a suit against a railroad company:

"If the train had run as it should have run; if the bell had rung as it should have rung; if the whistle had blowed as it should have blown; both of which it did neither, the cow would not have been injured where she was killed."

New Developments

Elderly Lady: "Can you tell me where the Second Baptist Church is?"

New Patrolman: "You got me, Lady. I don't even know where the First Baptist Church is."

In Modern Terms

She: "Is my hair parted straight?"

He: "Almost, I see only one detour in it."

A Year Ago Today

August 11, 1944

About 20 enemy planes coming from the China area attacked the southern part of Chosen, the western and northern parts of Kyushu, as well as the Sanin district. No damage was caused to any of the areas attacked except for slight damage to a district in west Kyushu.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters announced that 13,300 Chungking troops, including Fang Hsien-chueh, Commander of the 10th Army, and the Commanders of the 3rd, 190th, the newly organized 10th and temporarily organized 54th Divisions were taken prisoner at the same time of the reduction of Hengyang.

* * *

The 15th meeting of the Japanese-German Cultural Liaison Council was held at the Imperial Hotel.

* * *

The Burmese Government announced that Deputy Prime Minister Thakin Mya was appointed concurrently Foreign Minister following the resignation of Foreign Minister Thakin Nu.

BUDDHISM IN JAPAN

Vast Development Made Since Introduction in 551 A.D.

Religion is one of man's chief concerns. Properly understood, a man without a religion is unthinkable. In this strange existence where our wishes are so much more than our faculties, and our hopes exceed all that the world does or can give, something must be done to remove these incongruities, in our thought at least, if not in our actions as well. Indeed we often hear some say that they are "men of no religion." By that they simply mean that they do not sign their names to any set of dogmas, own no order of priests as their guides, and pay no homage to any wooden or metallic or psychic image as their god. But a religion they nevertheless have. The Inscrutable within them is tamed in some way, be it by Mammon-Worship or Whiskey-Oblations or some other soporific or sedative method of his own choosing. A man's religion is his own explanation of life; and some explanation of it is an absolute necessity for his well-being in this world of strifes.

Then that all-important question of death, the hope of the poor and the dread of the rich—that is the question of all questions. Where death is, religion must be;—a sure sign of our weakness it may be, but withal also of our noble birth, and of deathlessness within us. Not to die by dying,—that is what all the sons of Adam yearn after, and we Japanese no less than the Hebrews or the Hindus of famed religiosity. And for twenty-five centuries before we heard anything about Resurrection, we have managed to die in some fashion, some of us in very creditable fashion, thanks for all the good religions we have. With this beautiful land as our earthly home, with cherry blossoms to adorn our joyous spring, and maples to paint our serene autumn, and peaceful domesticity as our lot in life, existence has been a burden to us only very seldom, and death has been grievous unto us so much the more. With our desire to live "a thousand and eight thousand years," the thought of death was a double pain to be alleviated only by a faith that could introduce us into a still better land, be it a saints' home in Shinto heaven, or a lotus garden in Buddhist paradise. We feared death not so much from our cowardice as from our attachment to this beautiful land of ours. Religions we needed to resign ourselves when fate or duty called us from the beloved land of our birth.

The Japanese has a religion of his own which in all probability he brought with him from his home in Central Asia. What the exact nature of that religion originally was is not easy to tell. Its similarity to the Mosaic Faith has been recently pointed out, and another attempt was made to find in us the Lost Ten Tribes of the Jewish record. But whatever it had been, the time came when it was superseded and eclipsed by a very much more complex, and, may we say, refined faith of Indian origin. We can easily imagine the effect of the Hindu faith as it first made its way among Japanese. Its gorgeous ceremonies, high mysticisms, and speculations bold and labyrinthine, must have struck the simple-hearted people with wonder. It satisfied the eyes of the ignorant, whetted the intellect of the learned, and served the purpose of the ruler. Notwithstanding some patriotic opposition against the wholesale importation of an exotic faith, the Hindu religion spread in Japan with gigantic strides. For a time at least, the ancient faith was placed wholly in the background, and the new reigned supreme for centuries in succession.

Introduced in 551 A.D.

The date of the introduction of Buddhism into Japan is the thirteenth year of the reign of Kinmei, the twenty-ninth Emperor, which we make to be 551 of the Christian era, or "1501 years after Buddha's entrance into Nirvana," as Buddhist chronologists like to have it. The great temple of Tennoji was built as early as 587 A.D. at Naniwa (Osaka) by Shotoku Taishi, the wisest prince the country has had, and "the father of Japanese Buddhism." The next century (seventh) saw active proselyting going on throughout the empire, the emperors themselves taking the initiative in the work. About this time there was a great revival of Buddhism in China under the leadership of Hiuen Chwang, that famous priest of the Tan dynasty, whose adventurous journey into India was so vividly described by Barthelemy St. Hilaire; and scholars were sent from Japan across the water to study under the man who had sought the faith in the land of its birth. The emperors of the Nara dynasty (708-769) were all strong supporters of Buddhism, and the mighty temples that still adorn the ancient capital of the same name witness to the power attained by the new religion so soon after its introduction into the land.

But the new enthusiasm reached its acme, when by the beginning of the ninth century, two Buddhist scholars, Saijo and Kukai returned from their study in China, each with a sect of his choosing. The Emperor Kammu who removed the capital from Nara to Kyoto gave each a conspicuous site for temple building, and endowments and privileges affixed thereto. Saijo built Eizan lying to the northeast of the new capital, the direction from which all evils were thought to come. Kukai posted himself at Koya in the province of Kii, but had a temple-site given him in the south end of the capital, the famed Toji with its peering pagoda right south of the railway station his own establishment. With Eizan founded in 787, and Koya in 816 A.D., we may say that Japanese Buddhism had rooted itself firmly in the native soil. No competition with it by any other faith was possible, and no wonder that its founders thought that its foundations were immovably laid as the mountains on which they built.

Thus, in the beginning of the ninth century we find the so-called "eight sects of Buddhism" (viz.: Sanron, Hosho, Kegon, Ritsu, Jojitsu, Gusha, Tendai and Shingon) firmly established in the land. For four centuries after the death of Kukai we hear nothing about the introduction or formation of any new sect in Japan. The "eight" grew on in power and influence, Saijo's (Tendai) leading all the rest. And here as elsewhere assumption of power by spiritual bodies brought in all the attending corruptions. Soon the priesthood became emperors of emperors, so much so that one of the latter expressed the annoyance due to his priest-subjects by the well-known saying, "Two things are beyond the power of my control: the water of the Kamo and mountain-priests." Emperor after emperor, and noble after noble vied with one another in building, endowing, and embellishing temples of their particular devotion; and the large city of Kyoto and its suburbs, with their magnificent religious structures,—porches, pagodas, hexagons, bell-houses,—are one huge monument of the faith that once flourished among us.

New Activity Starts

Near the close of the twelfth century, a pacific settlement of the country after long internecine wars gave rise to a new activity in religious thought. The great Yoritomo crippled the temporal power of the priests, but showed them due respect as the people's spiritual guides; and the result was the rise of many great teachers honorable for their learning and virtue. The Hojos who succeeded him were most of them faithful devotees of Buddhism. Tired with the pomp and vain-gloriousness of the then existing sects, they caused the Zen or meditative school of Buddhism to be introduced from China (1200), and several great temples were built, in Kyoto, Kamakura, and Echizen, to perpetuate the new form of worship in the land. The new became a favorite faith with the upper and intellectual classes, its esoterism and endless metaphysics standing in strong contrast to the ceremonial shows of the older sects.—The populace too needed faith other than the high intellectualities of the Zen philosophy, or the unapproachable sublimities of the older cults. And such a faith was furnished them by a priest called Genku (Saint Honen), who, about 1207 A.D. introduced among them what has since been called the Jodo or "pure-land" sect. It taught above all other things, the possibility of entrance into the Pure Land merely by calling upon the name of Buddha, and hence was otherwise called Nen-Butzu or Call-on-Buddha sect. The simple "Nam-Amida-Butsu" (I commit myself to thee O though Amitabha Buddha) was set to music on the hand-bell; and the whole uttered with plaintive voice and often attended with a dance gave entirely new features to, thus far, a very august form of belief. A branch of this was the Shin sect, started at about the same time by a priest named Hanyen (Saint Shinran), destined to eclipse all other sects by the influence it was to have over the mass of the people. The very novel feature of this sect was the removal of the vows of chastity from the priest-class, and considerable leniency thus afforded to their free indulgence in the common joys of life. Buddhism thus vulgarized, its approach to the commonalty was greatly facilitated; and now without any imperial authority to forward its propagation, it began to be a power among the people,—a matter of very great consequence to the ages that followed. The addition of one more branch, that of Jishu, to the Nen-Butsu sect completed the development of the exoteric school of Buddhism in Japan, the three coming to be adopted by the people almost simultaneously with one another, and with the esoteric Zen school which invaded the cultured society of the time. The country was to have one more sect,—twelve in all,—immediately following the last we have mentioned. We may say therefore that the thirteenth century was the last and greatest formative period of Japanese Buddhism. The century was really the reformative era of the Hindu faith in Japan. No such lights as we saw then have appeared since, and we of this century still hang upon the words then uttered with all the conviction of the age. Here, as elsewhere, enthusiasm disappeared together with superstition, and we, afraid of being non-scientific, are cowardly creatures, basing our actions wholly upon the seeable, and upon the faint echoes of the time when men were sincere without our knowledge, and heroic without our crowding cares.

INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE

Satow's Translation of Rai Sanyo's History of Japan

By KI KIMURA

What influence has literature on the transformation of ages?

In answering this question, the names of such men as Voltaire and Rousseau in the case of France are usually given. It is said that the works of the encyclopedists during the Age of Enlightenment and "Contrat Social" proved the power that gave rise to the French Revolution. In Russia may be found Turgenev's "Sportman's Sketches" which was a great stimulus for the emancipation of the Russian serfs. In the United States Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" made an intense appeal to the sentiment of the American masses up to the outbreak of the Civil War in the movement for the emancipation of the Negroes. The latest example may be found in the case of Jose Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere" in the Philippines. No novel has ever so ardently stimulated the independent spirit of a race as did this novel.

If we should find a similar literary production in Japan, we should point to Rai Sanyo's "History of Japan" (Nippon Guaishi) which is considered as one of the most potent motive powers that gave birth to the Meiji Restoration.

There are many points in the history of the Meiji Restoration that will give profitable lessons to the leaders of Greater East Asia for realizing their common ideals. The late President Wang Ching-wei had a deep knowledge of it. President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines also has a profound interest in the same subject.

This is something on which we should congratulate ourselves. I wish even to say that without a reflection of the history of the Meiji Restoration and deriving lessons therefrom, there can be no possibility of the realization of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region.

The growing interest which is expected to arise in the various parts of the Common Prosperity Region for the history of our Meiji Restoration will inevitably lead to a concentration of interest on Rai Sanyo's History of Japan which was one of the guiding powers of that momentous event.

For many years, I regretted that there have been no English translation of the History of Japan by Rai Sanyo, although there were the English translations of almost all classical literary productions in Japan. (The Russian translation of Sanyo's work has been made by Professor Mendrin of the Oriental College at Vladivostok and it has been published in a series during the years 1910-1915, while Chinese translations of the work with commentaries have been published in both Shanghai and Canton). I lately discovered, however, that an excellent English translation of the "History of Japan" had been undertaken in Japan as early as in 1872 and was published in serial form in The Japan Mail. I tried to compare the translation with the original text and found that the translation was done in a perfect manner, not a single word having been neglected. I was certainly astounded by the perfectness of the translation. The translation was done anonymously, but I am perfectly convinced that its translator must have been Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to Japan and China during the early Meiji years, for there can be no person who was so well versed in the Chinese language as well as in the history of Japan and who could write such beautiful English as this British diplomat. I shall give the first few chapters of his translation in the following pages.

The Taira Family

The author of the Guaishi remarks: On perusing the ancient histories I found that in the time of the Emperor Toba (1107-1123) injunctions were frequently issued forbidding the warriors of any province whatsoever to belong to either the Minamoto or Taira Family, which led me to ask whether it was at this time that the power fell into the hands of the military chiefs; but when I came to read the Hoji (memorial to the Throne) of Miyoshi Kiyotsura (847-918), which sets forth the evils which resulted from the abuse of power of the permanent garrisons of the capital, I then knew that the decline of the constitution was of older date, and did not simply commence with this epoch.

When our Court first established its rule, the form of governments was simple and methodical. The civil and military powers lay in one hand. The whole people were soldiers, and the Son of Heaven was their Commander-in-Chief with the Otodo and Omuraji for his lieutenants. Up to this time no special class of generals had been created, and still less did there exist such things as warriors or a military class.

When troubles broke out the Son of Heaven himself bore the burden of campaigning against the rebel, or in some cases an Imperial prince or Consort replaced him, so that this charge was never committed to subjects. For this reason the power remained with the Sovereign, and he was able to maintain his authority over the nation. When he chose to exert his power over Chosen and Yezo, both were compelled to pay homage to him.

In the middle ages the T'ang system was adopted as a model, and the officials were divided into civil and military. Upon this a class of generals was created. The Commanders of the Six Guards commanded the Household Troops of the Son of Heaven, and the War Office became one of the eight Departments of State. The sub-departments of the Sama and Uma rio were created for the purpose of tending the tribute-horses, whilst there was a legion in each department of the provinces whose remote position rendered them more liable to attack. The able bodied males of each province were divided into three parts and one part taken as soldiers. Five men formed a go; two go a kua; five kua a tai; two tai a rio; and ten rio a dan (legion), each of which bodies had a commanding officer. Six (baggage) horses were attached to each kua. Those who were apt in foot and horse-archery formed a special mounted corps.

Selections were made from these for all military appointments. Men were dispatched to garrison the capital or guard the frontiers according to the order in the muster-rolls. Whenever a warlike expedition was started, orders were sent to the provinces along the line of march to await the Imperial commission and compare it with the muster-rolls. Each expedition consisted of about ten thousand men, and there was a Shogun (General), there were Fuku Shogun (Lieutenant-generals), Gunkan (a sort of adjutant-general), Guaso and Rokuji (first and second class scribes). Three divisions were commanded by a Tai-Shogun (Generalissimo).

When a commander-in-chief went on an expedition he was invariably provided with a "sword of justice". When operations commenced and the army was before the enemy, if any of the commanding officers disobeyed his instructions, the commander-in-chief had authority to decide absolutely, and on his return he sent in a detailed report of the circumstances (to the Council of State). Twelve orders of merit were created, the services of each were ascertained, and requited with rewards, after which army was disbanded. All the weapons and other appliances were deposited in the Military Stores, only to be taken out when required. All these matters were under the jurisdiction of the War Office.

Such briefly was the military system during the middle reigns. Although it was inferior to the principle adopted during the earlier ages, it may nevertheless be looked upon as an efficient system of protection against disturbance and of precaution against calamity. In consequence, when troubles broke out, several hundred thousand men and horses could be placed in the field on the shortest notice by the simple issue of the Emperor's commission; whilst in time of peace the army was dissolved into its elementary companies of five. The persons who became generals usually issued from the ranks of the civil officials, and proceeded to the camp of war. When it was over, they returned, took off their armor and helmets, and put on their hats and robes. There was no such thing as yet as warriors or a military class.

Origin of Military Class

When the Fujiwara family began to exercise the administrative power hereditarily in virtue of its relationship to the Throne by the female side, no one who was not of that kin was appointed to the rank of Minister. It became the consistant practice that high descent should be the only qualification for office. The officials mostly held their appointments hereditarily, and the office of general was constantly conferred on the two families of Minamoto and Taira. Hereupon first arose the expression "military class."

In the reigns of Emperor Konin (770-781) and Kuammu (781-806) there was much trouble on the borders. During the period Hoki (770-780) the Court decided that the useless soldiers should be winnowed; that of the rich peasants those who had sufficient capacity for archery and horsemanship, and were most skilled in military exercises, should be called out; while the weak and feeble should apply themselves to agriculture. Thus the military and agricultural classes were completely severed.

Subsequently to the periods Jiguan (859-896) and Yengi (901-922) the administration became weak, and a great gulf was placed between the Sovereign and his people. The powerful common people of Oshiu, Dewa and the Kuanto, who in virtue of their military services had risen to enter the ranks of the six Guards and Toneri, mostly sat down quietly to rule their native districts, and neglected their duties as members of the permanent garrison, whilst their military superiors were unable to keep them in order. As Kiyotsura says, instead of being the tigers of the Six-Corps they became the wolves of the provinces. It was so all over the country. They were always in possession of armor, and kept horses; and boldly assumed the title of "warriors." Hereupon the term "warriors" began to exist. From Tengio (938-947) to Kuanji (1087-93) it became the settled practice.

The two families of Minamoto and Taira several times restored peace on the eastern borders. They always employed these men, by means of whom they were able to report the achievement of their services. Each had certain men whom it was accustomed to employ, who became attached to its service, and by force of long continued custom they became like princes and vassals to each other. Henceforward, whenever troubles broke out, orders were given to these two families. Each of the two families called out the men who were attached to its service, and proceeded to the spot. It was like looking for an article in a bag. There was no trouble of selecting leaders or of levying troops, and every expedition for the conquest or subjugation of rebels was at once successful. The persistent longing of the higher circles of the Court for peace and quietness prevented them from feeling concern at the irretrievable growth and increase in power (of the two families). They merely thought of inducing them to become their claws and teeth, and of using them as checks upon each other.

FOREIGN LEARNING

Proper Attitude in Its Study Stressed by Scholars

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

One of the problems of the scholastic world of Japan is the establishment of Japanese jurisprudence. At the same time, the view has become increasingly powerful that this does not mean the reduction of the study of foreign jurisprudence. It is recognized under the present wartime conditions that we should take cognizance of real conditions in the enemy countries as a matter of necessity in conducting the war. Japan since the time of the Meiji Era has adopted foreign culture and digested it to enrich her own national life and in this process the start was made in the learning of Occidental jurisprudence. Some of our scholars in jurisprudence showed a tendency of over-reliance on Occidental thought and institutions. In this respect, and this fact has given rise to the outcry for the creation of an independent Japanese jurisprudence as a sort of reaction to the former attitude of unquestioned adoption of things Occidental. However, a warning has been issued by some against a reactionary trend of despising Occidental jurisprudence.

I shall here take up three dissertations regarding the proper attitude of our scholastic world in its study of foreign learning. The first of these dwells on the necessity of foreign learning as an object of study on a general basis, while the second and third treatises attempt to point out the evils of over-reliance on foreign learning in the sphere of jurisprudence. By comparing these three works we can have some idea of the merits and demerits of our foreign studies.

Kojiro Yoshikawa's Views

The first work on this subject is the book entitled, "The Meaning and Methods of Foreign Studies" by Kojiro Yoshikawa, published by Chikuma Shobo, June, 1945, B6, 204 pages, Yen 2.50.

As the title of the book indicates, the author deals with the problems of foreign studies in general and does not exclusively concern itself with the study of Occidental jurisprudence although the author's contention can be referred in large measure to such study of Occidental laws and jurisprudence. The following are the ideas expressed by the author.

Some of the Japanese scholars of Chinese learning have shown a self-willed attitude of taking that part of Chinese learning for which they have personal liking and which they consider as representing the whole; while a similar attitude has also been shown by some of the Chinese scholars of Japanese learning. Even such a noted student of Japanese learning as Mr. Chou Tso-jen overstresses the ideas of the Heian Period and the closing part of the Tokugawa Period and thereby neglects the martial and religious aspects of Japanese culture in general. This is due to the Chinese trait of attaching great importance to literature and of neglecting the problem of human existence hereafter.

A similar phenomenon is also shown by the Japanese scholars of Occidental affairs. To begin with, our study of Occidental learning had the intention of importing Occidental culture. We were apt to be captivated by only those which could be imported most easily or those which suited our national traits; and further, we were apt to mistake those selected portions as the whole culture of the Occident. In seeing Occidental films, books and letters we feel something pure about them but at the same we also feel abominable—a feeling which we have when seeing some reptiles. Curiously enough, however, a great many of our students of Occidental affairs have been stressing the former sentiment and have been rather unsusceptible of the latter feeling. If there be any element in our population today who may be considered as "pro-Anglo-American," these persons must mistake those portions of the Anglo-American life that they like themselves as its whole. We should attempt to exclude such personal taste and preference in making a study of foreign affairs and to survey the whole of Occidental culture objectively. We should replace our practical learning by a scientific learning based on our right perception. The selection of importation becomes possible only after such replacement.

All this, however, does not mean an exclusion of imported culture. On the contrary, the importation of alien cultures has many merits; it gives native culture a source of rejuvenation. One needs not have any intention to import a foreign culture when making a study of it. On the contrary, it is highly desirable that a study of foreign learning be made apart from any intention to import it.

Language will be most important in connection with such an attitude of learning. As stressed by Motoori Norinaga, the two sets of such things as "words" and "language," "acts" and "deeds" and "minds" and "spirits" move along in a parallel line. To know the minds of the ancients we must know the ancient languages which are of supreme importance. Words make contact with things over the lapse of time; they make a direct contact with minds. Words not only designate things, systems and institutions, but also symbolize minds and are themselves the shadow of the spiritual life of a race. This will also be true of the study of Occidental learning. It would be an honor instead of a shame for any one who is engaged in the study of foreign learning and who considers himself a linguist, provided he does not forget his duty of grasping the racial spirit of the foreign race whose tongue he is studying together with the facts to be learned about that race.

Must Scrutinize Every Word

Let us consider this in connection with reading. It is necessary for a student of foreign learning to scrutinize every word and every phrase and have an insight into the whole life of an alien race without preconceptions. Reading is said to mean abstraction. Reading must be carried on with the attitude of one who "abstracts meanings infinitely." But in order to make such an earnest reading, the aid of the real powers of conversation and spelling would be necessary. This is because to converse and spell is the most effective way of experiencing the spiritual life of a foreign race which is symbolized by either its language or life. It appears that those who have been studying foreign affairs after the Meiji Era have been neglecting these requirements and this was the cause for their being low in their power of learning. In our study of foreign learning, we should endeavor to make a linguistic cultivation as well as a concrete and practical study of literature and history, so that we shall be able to overcome the scholars of the foreign nations themselves in their own fields. By means of such a study with concrete intentions will an earnest and detailed scrutiny of languages and facts become possible.

The following three points will be of importance in the unbiased study of foreign learning and culture by us who have learned the importance of the role played by languages.

First, whatever relations we may have with whatever races in the future, it is incumbent for us that our country should have persons who are capable of giving prompt and intelligent answers to political problems whenever their advice on such matters are asked. Our relations with China had been much distressed by the lack of such scholars. This, of course, is said of the technical persons and has no connection with ordinary people.

Next, our people seem to have a sense of awe and fear regarding Occidental nations as advanced peoples of the world, but it is necessary that a scientific method of study enabling our people to know the realities of these Occidental nations should be adopted, so that their mysterious power may be dispelled like a mist.

(To Be Concluded)

Shame

"So you had to discharge that clerk for inefficiency?"

"Yes. He couldn't even sell a can opener to a June bride."

Family Secrets

"I'm not half good enough for you."

"Why, Bill, you talk just like one of my own family."

Correct

Teacher: "Name three collective nouns."

Pupil: "The wastepaper basket, the vacuum cleaner and the fly paper."